

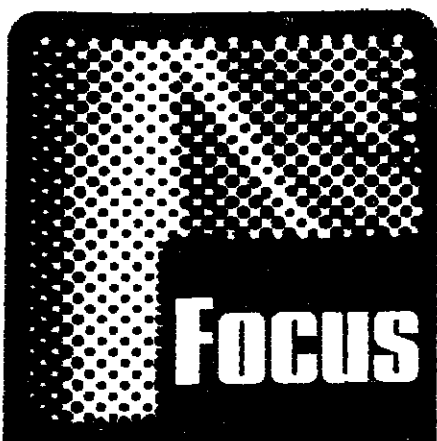
# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1975

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TWO SECTIONS

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## Picasso for rent

By Alexandra Johnson

Joe Nathan, a New York telephone repairman, has always loved art. But when he brought home an original Picasso print his family thought he had gone a bit too far.

Before they could recite the month's food and gas bills, though, he countered with a slip of paper reassuring them that the print was theirs — for only \$40. And — for only three months.

Joe is one of hundreds of modest-income art lovers who have stumbled upon one of the newest and least expensive trends on the American art scene — art rentals. This nationwide phenomenon, surfacing anywhere from the Los Angeles County Museum to the rental gallery, in Worcester, Mass., is keyed to supply families with cheap, contemporary art. Although an emphasis is placed on long-term purchases, the dominant note is short-term appreciation.

### Artists' co-op

There are as many types of rental galleries as there are types of paintings and tastes to select them. They range from New York's prestigious Museum of Modern Art's rental gallery where private individuals and firms can rent a multicolored Matisse or a jaunty Jackson Pollock for the \$25 membership fee (which can be applied to the eventual purchase of the original) plus a small rental charge to the rental gallery in Brockton, Mass., which carries only local New England artists whose works rent between \$5 and \$15 for the requisite three-month period.

Typical of this type of grass-roots rental gallery is the Cambridge Art Association (CAA) in Cambridge, Mass. Begun in 1962 as an artists' co-op (to fight against private gallery monopoly), the CAA has rented 545 works of art to more than 200 private individuals, firms, and institutions in the last two years.

In an effort to support local artists, only New England work is taken on consignment. Slides of the artists' works are kept on file so that CAA manager Regina Lee, like the Museum of Modern Art's Richard Marshall, can help customers select a work without dragging it home or to the office.

\*Please turn to Page 4

## NATO's great jet fighter hassle

By Gary Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The reported U.S. Air Force selection of the single-engine YF-16 as the winner on the U.S. side for the "jet fighter of the century" contract is seen here as posing major problems for America's European allies. It also raises some questions about the selection process itself, some believe.

At issue is selection of a new fighter aircraft in what will likely be one of the largest overall weapons contracts of the post-Vietnam era. Several NATO nations — who along with the U.S. are seeking to develop a new lightweight jet fighter to replace NATO's aging F-104 Starfighters — are known to favor a twin-engine aircraft, as opposed to the General Dynamics single-engine plane.

Moreover, there is some disquiet over the choice of Texas-based General Dynamics, whose last major aircraft-weapon system, the F-111, ran into major operational problems and cost overruns.

One question now: Will the consortium of four NATO allies seeking the new fighter — the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway — maintain their unity and jointly choose the U.S.-built General Dynamics aircraft? Or will they instead, either individually or together, choose one of the other two contenders for the huge weapons contract — the French Mirage F-1, built by Dassault-Breguet, or the Swedish Saab-Scania Viggen?

\*Please turn to Page 6

## Convicts 'furloughed' to college campus

By Curtis J. Stomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.  
Steve, Pauline, and Shelly are bright-eyed college students studying economics, creative writing, and environmental subjects — to serve out prison sentences.

They are part of a unique program,

the first of its kind anywhere in the United States, which focuses on prison rehabilitation through attending college.

The three are among 20 inmates from federal institutions in California who have been "furloughed" to the seashore campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara to complete their college educations. All have been convicted of serious, but non-violent, crimes — some drug-related. Each is within a year of release from prison.

The participants — 15 men and 5 women — live near campus in supervised apartments. They take their meals in the student dining commons. They are under strict rules in regard to curfew, study hours, and off-campus trips. But there are no guards or prison-like restrictions.

### Few knew of program

Most hunch freely with fellow students.

Until recently, few others here knew of their prisoner status. (The local police and Federal Bureau of Investigation were quietly briefed on the program.)

"We don't talk about it. And those who find out show an interest — usually nothing more," explains Pauline.

"And we're not treated like delinquents or something," adds Steve. "The neighbors borrow the vacuum cleaner. I belong to the environmental club," he says.

The Residential Study-Release Program (RSRP) was launched last March by the federal Bureau of Prisons (BP) in cooperation with the University of California.

It initially enabled 13 convicted felons to live and study at a college campus while still in official custody. Instant success prodded expansion to the present 20.

\*Please turn to Page 4

## Ford given '2 to 3 months' to rescue sinking economy

Many associates feel time is running out

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
It is make-or-break time for the President. Even as Mr. Ford is asking for six months more to make an impact on the sinking economy, his closest associates here in Washington are saying that he has only two to three months to "make a difference."

As one of the wisest of his long-time political friends puts it, and which is echoed by others, "If he doesn't start soon — in the next 60 to 90 days — it may be too late."

The President is saying he will provide something of a "start" in his Wednesday State of the Union address, when, it is said, he will lower taxes, on the one hand, and, on the other, make some tough demands on the American public.

It will, it seems, be a carrot-and-stick message, designed to stimulate the economy but to fall short of



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

Ford—transition days ending?

prodding the inflation. At the same time it is expected to ask for individual sacrifice on the energy front.

One top aide in Congress — and a long-time friend of the President — says this of the road ahead for the President:

"He must come up with a program . . . [it] must be understood by both

Congress and the American people. And — beyond that — the main thrust . . . must be accepted and implemented by Congress, not later on but within the next 30 to 90 days."

These long-time associates of the President all referred to the "extreme importance" of the next few months.

\*Please turn to Page 4

## Hard-liners hit Rhodesia racial hope

Smith government and African nationalists accuse each other of cease-fire violations

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya  
Recent moves toward racial change in Rhodesia may be hindered because of new hard-line positions taken by both black and white leaders.

In a weekend statement, the Rhodesian Broadcasting Company declared that the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith had ruled out majority rule by blacks and added "there will never be a sell-out of the white man." Black nationalist leaders reacted Sunday by declaring they would not attend a proposed constitutional conference unless the government accedes to eight proposals drawn up at December talks in Lusaka, Zambia.

The demands include release of and general amnesty for political prisoners, removal of bans on Rhodesia's guerrilla groups, free political expression and activity, and an end to the state of emergency.

The position was announced by the African National Council, Rhodesia's only legal black political organization. ANC official Edison Sithole also

said that any constitutional conference would have to be called by the British Government and chaired by British Foreign Minister James Callaghan.

The broadcast statement reflecting the white government's views indicated, however, that it was still the Smith regime's intention to include some black members in a future government.

This move came on the heels of an announcement that further release of African political detainees in Rhodesia had been halted on orders of Law and Order Minister Desmond W. Lardner-Burke.

Release of such detainees was part of the agreement reached with nationalist leaders by the Rhodesian Government in December in exchange for an immediate cessation of guerrilla hostilities.

An estimated 320 political prisoners are still held in prisons and camps inside Rhodesia. The major leaders were released immediately, but since

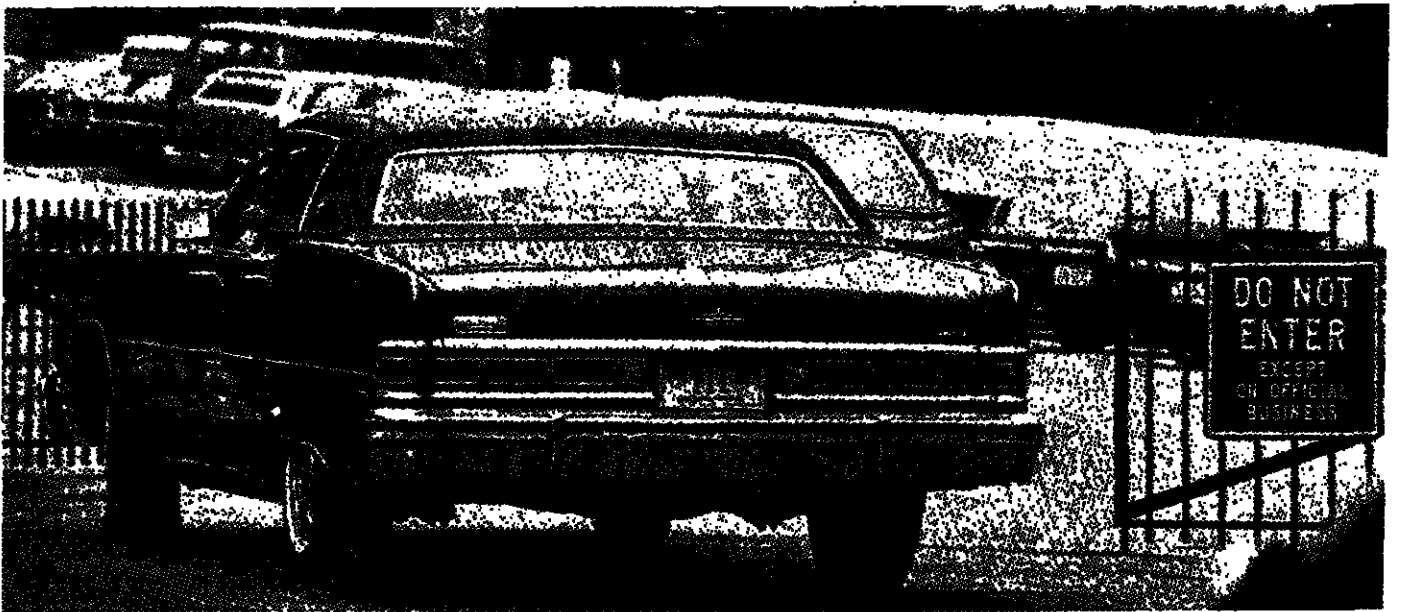
then detainees have been freed only in relatively small batches of 20 or so.

Mr. Lardner-Burke said the halting of the releases was because "terrorism has not stopped, far from it." He cited several cease-fire violations in December and claimed freedom fighter organizations had issued pamphlets to their men to continue their activities.

African sources, however, say the Smith government first violated the cease-fire agreement by its unilateral decision to release the detainees only in small groups over a period of time.

Elsewhere, Mr. Smith is regarded as "sliding away" from the December agreement in line with his new year statement that he still does not expect a black African take-over in Rhodesia.

He also may be reacting to pressure from hard-line elements in his own government, which take a dim view of any major concessions to African nationalists.



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

Federal limousines—free rides on taxpayers about to run out of gas?

## Proxmire attacks U.S. limousine fleet

By David T. Cook  
Business-financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
If a new effort to strip many U.S. government officials of their sleek, black official limousines succeeds:

- Some \$13 million would be saved in chauffeurs' salaries alone, according to aides of the man behind the effort, Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin (who himself jogs to work each morning).

- The 800 federal officials now regularly assigned luxury cars would be reduced to 25, Senator Proxmire says.

- The Librarian of Congress, the architect of the Capitol, the House doorkeeper, and the Secretary of the Senate, among others, would have to rely on cars ordered from the government car pool.

- The U.S. Postal Service would lose six Mercurys for top executives. The cars are needed, one aide said, to "attract top-grade people." (Postal service salaries range as high as \$80,000 a year.)

- The three Federal Home Loan Bank board members would lose their chauffeured cars — which, an aide

says, gives them "time to read." (The cars also take reports to the White House, less than 10 blocks away, once a month.)

### National leaders exempted

Allowed to keep their cars would be the President and Vice-President, elected congressional leaders, and the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Ford would keep his two armored Lincoln sedans and his Cadillac, and because cabinet-level officials would keep their assigned cars,

Treasury Secretary William Simon would keep on riding the one block from his office to the White House in a green, four-door Mercury.

Senator Proxmire says he will introduce legislation in the coming session of Congress to cut to 25 the number of officials regularly assigned cars. His bill would also strengthen existing — but widely ignored — regulations forbidding many officials to commute in chauffeured government cars of any luxury level.

\*Please turn to Page 4

## U.S. skyjack worries fade away

Airport security deters hijackers — but is danger really past?

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
With quiet efficiency, the United States has virtually cleared its airways of a vexing worldwide scourge: airline hijacking.

While world commercial aircraft were being hijacked at the rate of one every six weeks over the past two years, during that period the U.S. has sustained not one successful hijacking.

Americans have beaten the skyjacks, say officials of the U.S. Department of Transportation and Federal Aviation Administration interviewed by this newspaper, with a combination of weapons — 100 percent screening of passengers, agreement with Cuba to punish hijackers and cooperation from the flying public.

### Overconfidence worry

So complete is the victory that today overconfidence, as much as potential hijackers, may loom as the chief enemy.

"Our job now is to see that people in the system don't get complacent," says retired Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Environment, Safety, and Consumer Affairs. "We don't think we have it licked."

Only a few years ago, complacency was the last thing anyone worried about. Skyjackings were running at the rate of 40 or more a year, and aviation officials faced the challenge of ferreting out would-be air pirates among half a million daily passengers boarding more than 2,000 commercial aircraft at some 500 airports.

The first countermeasures tried — armed "air marshals" aboard selected flights, and "hijacker profiles" at ticket counters to identify suspicious passengers — proved ineffective and were discarded.

Then, just two years ago, the system of 100 percent screening of boarding passengers and hand luggage under the eye of an armed police officer (a system pioneered successfully by hijack-prone Eastern Airlines at nine airports) was extended nationwide.

\*Please turn to Page 4



Screening airline passengers

By a staff photographer

Skyjacking—a thing of the past in U.S.?

Registered as a newspaper  
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# Parliamentary power splintered Danish elections resolve little

By Mark Goldsmith  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Copenhagen**  
The political and economic state of Denmark is hanging in midair this weekend after Thursday's general elections, which left the country with a frustratingly divided 10-party Parliament.

Despite historic gains for Prime Minister Poul Hartling's ruling Liberal Party — which doubled its seats in the 179-seat Folketing (Parliament) from 22 to 42 — he remained a long way from the 90 needed to form a majority government.

Some political observers here feel the elections — called last month when the government failed to get majority backing in Parliament for an emergency economic plan to fight soaring inflation and unemployment — have done more harm than good.

For Mr. Hartling, with a newly-won victory under his belt, is less likely than ever to settle for a compromise solution with his personal and political foe, Social Democrat Anker Jørgensen, leader of Denmark's largest single party with 53 seats.

## Election rerun soon?

Many Danes are concerned lest a power struggle between Mr. Hartling and Mr. Jørgensen, a former prime minister and labor leader, will soon force Denmark's 3.5 million elections-weary voters back to the polls. The two men are miles apart on a policy to cure Denmark's 12 percent unemployment — the highest in Western Europe — and to check a runaway inflation of 16 percent.

The Liberals have prescribed emergency economic measures which include a one-year freeze on wages,

profit margins, and farm producer prices. But the Social Democrats vehemently oppose any wage freeze on low-income workers and are against intervening in current collective bargaining talks between labor and employers.

It is only on foreign policy and defense questions that the two parties see eye to eye. Both favor continued membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Economic Community, which Denmark joined two years ago.

In talks with Mr. Hartling after the elections, Mr. Jørgensen said the best thing Mr. Hartling could do was to step down to enable him to form a majority government under Social Democratic leadership. But Mr. Hartling declined and seems as determined as ever to stick it out.

## Agreement urged

Leaders of several right-of-center parties which suffered losses in the election to the Liberals, urged Mr. Hartling to let bygones be bygones and to work together with Mr. Jørgensen to form a Social Democratic-Liberal coalition.

But Mr. Hartling appears more likely to go it alone rather than join forces with the Social Democrats. Over the weekend he met with leaders of the opposition parties to try and win support for his incomes policy. And he is scheduled to meet separately with trade union leaders and employers on Monday.

One possible solution to the parliamentary stalemate which has not been entirely ruled out is some form of parliamentary cooperation between the Liberals and the right-wing Progress Party led by millionaire anti-tax crusader, Mogens Glistrup.

The Progress Party's 24 seats,

added to what he already has, would give Mr. Hartling a working majority in Parliament. Mr. Glistrup has said he would not be opposed to working with Mr. Hartling in exchange for greater tax relief and cuts in government spending.

## Hartling needs support

As one political observer put it: "It is more a question of who is willing to support Hartling rather than who Hartling is willing to join up with."

Nothing is certain. There will be a lot of political maneuvering going on here in the next 10 days as Mr. Hartling scrambles to gather his forces before the opening of Parliament on Jan. 28.

If he fails to get majority backing for his economic package by then, it is possible the socialist parties may join to try and oust him.

And if he does win support for his wage and price policies, he may have a nationwide worker revolt on his hands.

A leading newspaper in neighboring Sweden quipped in an editorial after the elections: "The Danes had two choices when they went to the polls: to choose between chaos and Hartling — and they chose both."

## Truck strike worsens Nigerian fuel shortage

By the Associated Press

**Lagos, Nigeria**  
Highway transportation in oil-rich Nigeria is grinding to a halt in the nation's fifth acute fuel shortage in six months.

The shortage is the result of a strike by drivers of gasoline tank trucks protesting the creation of mobile courts to deal with traffic offenses on the highways.

# Israeli leaders narrow gap New government closer to people

By Geoffrey Goddell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Jerusalem**  
A new generation of leaders has been running Israel since June of last year. Its biggest achievement to date is that it has to a great extent closed the gap between government and governed that was one of the residues of the shock of the October war of 1973.

What makes the present government so different from its predecessors is that it is no longer dominated by Israel's founding fathers, all of whom came to Israel from abroad. The patriarchal and septuagenarian Golda Meir was virtually the last of these. When she resigned as prime minister last June, it looked for a moment that another veteran — then Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir — might succeed her. But Mr. Sapir made it clear he would not accept office, and so the prime ministership went to Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Rabin is more than 20 years younger than Mrs. Meir. And the Cabinet he has put together has an average age of about a decade younger than Mrs. Meir's. Instead of having come to Israel as immigrants earlier this century, most of them are "sabras," native-born Israelis. Those who understand the language say the difference is obvious in the kind of Hebrew they speak.

## Two key figures

The two key figures in the Cabinet alongside Mr. Rabin are men of his generation. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Also of importance is Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, a former mayor of Tel Aviv. Of him, one of Israel's most distinguished political scientists has written that he "may well prove to be the surprise member of Rabin's cabinet, for behind his pedestrian appearance lies the experience of a first-rate organization man... more geared to long-range planning than to spectacular short-term achievements." Mr. Rabinowitz's handling of devaluation of the Israeli pound in November tends to bear this out.

Two of Mrs. Meir's cabinet ministers best known abroad, former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, do not hold office under Mr. Rabin. Both were tarnished by the October war. Both seemed to have misgivings about Mr. Rabin — which may have been mutual — when he took office. But so far Mr. Rabin has done better than they seemed to expect.

## Difference of style

The great difference between the Meir and Rabin governments is one of

style. The political scientist already quoted, Prof. Shlomo Avineri of Hebrew University, has written in the magazine *Midstream*: "The new style is one of pragmatism, of attempts at long-range planning and tough bargaining, as against the old tradition of ideological statements, improvisation, and dramatic (if not melodramatic) pleading."

Mrs. Meir used to meet in her kitchen with two or three of her Cabinet intimates on a Saturday evening and then present their decisions to a full Cabinet meeting on Sundays. Under Mr. Rabin, problems are discussed, options examined, and decisions taken in full Cabinet.

Mrs. Meir — a figure still held in affection and respect in Israel — sometimes gave the impression of talking down to Israelis as if mother knew best. Mr. Rabin goes on television and by and large gives the impression of playing the role with the entire Israeli people that he has made skillfully his in Cabinet: that of chairman of the board or leader of a seminar.

## Detractors, too

Mr. Rabin has his detractors. The opposition Likud Party is scathing in its attacks on him. The biweekly satirical television program that reminds one of "That Was the Week That Was" mocks him. But the Prime Minister sticks to his guns and does not shrink from the hard decisions. Perhaps the best measure of his success to date with the public is the latter's broad acceptance of the consequences of devaluation and the very tough economic measures that accompanied it.

Yitzhak Rabin came to office largely untried in party politics. (To

the extent that this left him unscathed by the October war, it was an advantage.) Most of his adult life had been devoted to the Israel Defense Forces. He was chief of staff during the six-day war of 1967. Thereafter he retired from the Army — Israeli generals retire young — and was appointed ambassador to the United States. He returned to Israel from that post in 1973. He then entered politics and secured a Knesset seat in the general election of Dec. 31, 1973. Six months later he was Prime Minister.

## Shaky majority of one

From Mrs. Meir, Mr. Rabin inherited a shaky majority of one in the Knesset with which the 1973 election left the Labor alignment. For most of last year, the National Religious Party (NRP) — the traditional ally of the Labor Party in coalition governments — refused to join the government. But it is a further measure of the way in which Mr. Rabin has established himself and won confidence as a political leader that in October he persuaded the NRP to come in from the cold and join his government.

Not only has this upped the government's parliamentary majority from 1 to 11 but it has also removed the threat of a Likud-NRP coalition. While the NRP was outside the government, such a coalition was a possibility because on one issue the NRP and the Likud see eye to eye: they agree that Israel should not withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan seized in 1967. And with a Likud-NRP Coalition running Israel, virtually all hope of a compromise peace with the Arabs would have gone out the window.

One of a series. Next: A summing up

# Soviet cosmonauts start another space lab exercise

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Moscow**  
The two Soviet cosmonauts who entered the orbiting space laboratory, Salyut-4, this weekend are there: (1) either for a prolonged stay; or (2) a quick testing of systems for a prolonged stay by other cosmonauts.

This is the view of observers here, who have little to go on because of the usual failure of Soviet officials to publicize the exact mission of the current flight.

The two men successfully docked with Salyut-4 about 30 hours after being launched into space themselves. The space laboratory had been put aloft two weeks earlier — hence the possible need to check out systems before any cosmonauts go up to it for any lengthy stay.

Soviet officials have said only that no "basically new engineering tasks"

are involved and the flight is not connected with the joint Soviet-U.S. space flight scheduled for next July.

In general terms the news agency Tass says experiments will include "research in physical processes and phenomena... observation of geological-morphological objects on the earth's surface, atmospheric formations and phenomena with a view to obtaining data [for] the national economy, medico-biological research," and "tests of the improved design of the station, of on-board systems and equipment."

The successful docking of Soyuz-17 with the Salyut-4 laboratory is especially gratifying to the Soviets because of their spotty past record in docking. What observers assume was the last previous attempt at putting cosmonauts on board an orbiting space laboratory was apparently called off last August because of a docking failure.

The record for manning a space lab is held by American astronauts, who spent 84 days aboard Skylab.

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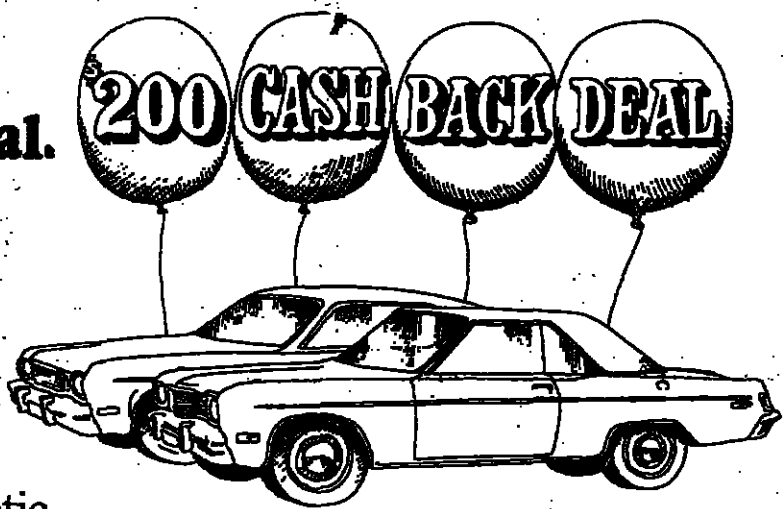
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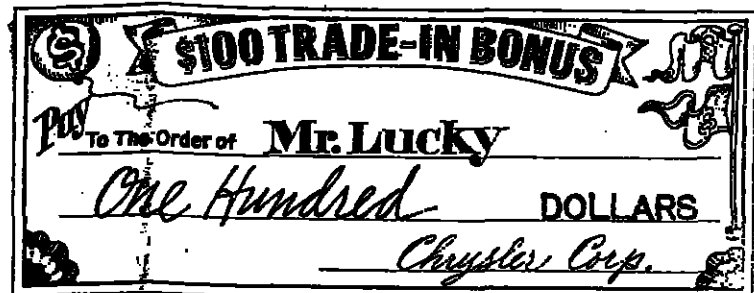
And that's just one of a whole carnival of deals that'll be coming your way over the next few weeks.



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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Belin to direct probe of CIA?

Washington  
Administration sources reported this weekend that a former counsel to the Warren Commission is President Ford's choice to be executive director of his commission to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency.

As the commission geared up to open its investigation Monday, the sources said Mr. Ford has selected David Belin, an Iowa lawyer who served as counsel to the 1964 inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.



FBI Director Kelley

Meanwhile, an FBI spokesman said Saturday night that FBI director Clarence M. Kelley is concerned that official probing into alleged illegal domestic surveillance by the CIA may go too far and jeopardize the spy agency.

Mr. Kelley believes that the commission appointed by President Ford "should find out what the CIA's mission is and whether they are fulfilling it, but not go into how they do what they do," the FBI official said.

In another development, the Los Angeles Times reported that CIA director William E. Colby has told the Justice Department he does not believe sufficient grounds exist for criminal prosecution of CIA officials or personnel involved in the alleged domestic operations.

## India to recognize Palestine organization

New Delhi  
The Indian Government has agreed to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, official sources said. They said the PLO would soon be allowed to open an office in New Delhi. South Korea also is considering

recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization in a bid to improve relations with the Arab world. South Korean newspapers reported Sunday in Seoul.

## Magruder assesses Nixon's role

Washington  
Job Stuart Magruder, convicted Watergate figure recently released from prison, said on "Face the Nation" Sunday that he had no reason to think that former President Richard M. Nixon knew in advance about the Watergate break-in. He noted that the illegal entry involved only \$250,000 of a \$60 million campaign budget, not a major enough chunk of the budget to necessarily draw the President's attention.

"Overjoyed" during the last few days to be a free man once again, Mr. Magruder said he felt "badly" that one of his Allenwood prison colleagues, Charles C. Colson, had not been similarly freed. He volunteered that he

thought Mr. Colson was quite "sincere" in his newfound religious beliefs.

Mr. Magruder, who credited his wife with being "exceptionally strong" in keeping his family together during the months he was away, said that no one can undergo the prison experience without being "changed." Pointing to the sharp cutoff from family and friends and the daily work pattern, he termed it an "extremely discouraging experience" that "has to affect people in a very negative way."

## Yugoslav paper calls for professors' ouster

Belgrade  
Kommunist, the official Yugoslav Communist weekly, called Saturday for removal of eight dissident professors from Belgrade University's philosophy faculty.

Students threatened to strike if any action were taken against the

professors, who were originally denounced six years ago for challenging the validity of some of the party's practices. Kommunist said the main charge against them was that their teaching was counter to the official line.

Two years ago students rioted when there were attempts to remove the professors.

## Sadat confident Brezhnev coming

Calvo  
President Sadat was quoted Sunday as saying he is confident Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev will visit Cairo shortly.

Mr. Brezhnev was due to come here this month, but the visit was put off following an urgent visit to Moscow by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, and the War Minister, Gen. Muhammad Abdel Ghani Gamassi, late

in December. Illness was among the reasons given for the postponement of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Egypt, Iran, and Syria.

## Ziegler says Nixon, in 'exile,' deserves better

San Clemente, Calif.  
Former presidential press secretary Ronald Ziegler, terming former President Richard M. Nixon "a beaten man" who "resigned in disgrace," says the former President deserves better treatment and understanding.



Ronald Ziegler

Mr. Ziegler, former Nixon press secretary in the White House and now his chief aide, was interviewed by the Los Angeles Times in his first lengthy on-the-record interview since Mr. Nixon resigned Aug. 9.

Mr. Ziegler said he was speaking out because he was "fed up with Richard Nixon taking it in the ear" and with what he termed "vindictiveness of some in Congress and some in the Ford White House."

Mr. Ziegler said, "What severity of penalty does this society want from a leader? You know, he resigned in disgrace. He is certainly a beaten man."

"It's the first American political exile — self-imposed, certainly, but certainly exile," Mr. Ziegler said. "You only have to be here to sense it is exile — the abandonment by friends, the isolation, the vindictiveness of some in Washington including some in Congress and some in the Ford White House."

## Airline claims record load of 244,666 pounds

New York  
A United States airline is claiming a world record for the heaviest load to be carried on any kind of plane.

Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., said it flew a cargo version of the Boeing 747 jumbo jet from New York to London last week with freight weighing 244,666 pounds.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Israeli raid

A 200-strong Israeli force supported by armored vehicles stormed a south Lebanese village Saturday night, engaging Palestinian guerrillas in combat, a guerrilla spokesman said Sunday in Beirut.

### Saturn 'splashdown'

The 41-ton Saturn rocket that launched the Skylab space station in May, 1973, plunged back through the atmosphere Saturday and a large piece landed in the Atlantic Ocean about 1,000 miles west of Gibraltar, the U.S. space agency in Cape Canaveral reports. There were no reports that any rocket fragments fell on land or any reports of damage or injuries from the rocket which was the biggest ever to re-enter the atmosphere.

### Uganda crackdown

President Idi Amin announced Saturday in Kampala that businessmen found overcharging, hoarding, or smuggling essential commodities in Uganda will be executed by firing squad. The move is designed to hold down skyrocketing prices in Uganda, he said.

### Harris tosses hat

"New populist" Fred R. Harris, the former Oklahoma Senator, has become the third declared Democratic presidential candidate in the New Hampshire primary. Mr. Harris said in Concord, N.H., that he would wage a "people's" campaign against "privilege."

### McCarthy again

Former U.S. Sen. Eugene McCarthy said in Columbus, Ohio, that he will run for president as an independent in 1976. The Democratic Party is so fragmented now that it is unable to conduct party business, he charged.

### IRA extends truce

The provisional Irish Republican Army will extend its Christmas truce at least until the end of this month, Republican sources in Belfast indicated over the weekend. The cease-fire has been in effect since Dec. 22 and is due to end at midnight on Thursday.

## PEOPLE

### Nigerian engineer New OPEC director

Chief Meshack Otokiti Feyide is a man with good timing. In the mid-1950s the British-educated engineer switched from mining to petroleum, just as oil began making Nigeria one of the richest nations in Africa.

A few years later the chief switched from private business to government service as director of Petroleum Resources, just as oil was helping to make this west African nation one of the most influential in Africa.

And on Jan. 1, 1975, the 45-year-old Nigerian became secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting



Nigeria's Chief Feyide

Countries (OPEC), just as that organization reaches its strongest — and most critical — position ever.

Chief Feyide's career is on the way up as fast as the price of oil which, by the way, he feels "is reasonable. If the consuming countries were to do something about their inflation, the price of oil would not go up," he elaborated af-

ter his election in December. "Crude oil is still cheaper than distilled water."

Shortly before assuming his Vienna-based post, Chief Feyide made several points about the role of OPEC, the organization he will influence heavily during his two-year term:

- Oil companies should continue to get a fair return on their investment because "OPEC does not want the oil companies to operate at a loss."

- Dr. Kissinger will not succeed in his goal of breaking up OPEC because members will stick together to back their joint decisions. In the next breath, however, the chief denies that OPEC is a cartel.

- Dialogue between oil-producing and consuming nations is essential since "we both are striving for the same goals — to conserve resources and insure that the world community gets its energy supplies at reasonable prices."

The chief — who claims his title of Obanla of Ipele is equivalent to a prince in Europe or emir in Arab countries — is the first Nigerian to hold the OPEC post. His appointment reflects Nigeria's growing importance as a major oil exporter. Again his timing is right.

Robin Wright

## \*Convicts furloughed to college campus

Continued from Page 1

Donald A. Deppe, BP education director, explains why this project is unique. Although there now are approximately 4,000 federal inmates taking college-level courses across the U.S., he says most study right in prison or are allowed "day" leave to attend classes.

Participants are majoring in a range of disciplines — from art to zoology. And university officials report they are excellent students — maintaining a "B" to "B-plus" average as a group.

The program already has 11 "residents" who have been released from prison. Nine are continuing their university studies. One earned his degree. And another now is working in Hawaii in marine biology.

Marilyn Frantz, director of the program, points proudly to its early academic successes. Among them, one participant now is teaching a course in sculpture while working on a second Bachelor of Arts degree; another, a law and society major, was chosen by a California State Senate committee to blueprint a study on prison reform. And yet a third, a skilled photographer, is peddling his freelance work to national magazines.

The Bureau of Prisons, which funds each prisoner-student at approxi-

mately \$800 per quarter, is candid about the risks involved.

So far, there have been no runaways, crimes committed, or major rule-breaking. But just one incident, they admit, could hamper the project's future.

Criticism has been minimal. Faculty tab the participants, for the most part, as "model" students. Police report no incidents. And there have been only minor complaints from the general public who have learned about the project.

University and prison officials emphasize they are not simply affording academic training to deserving convicts. They are also instilling qualities of "self reliance" and "self governance" in those about to be reinstated into society.

**Problems tackled**  
"Well, you come out of this program, you don't have to be back. You're given a real opportunity to correct your mistake," said one participant.

Mrs. Frantz adds that counselors work with "residents" to help them cope with those problems that may have caused them to sidestep the law.

Participants are also enthusiastic. Those whom authorities allowed this reporter to interview offered these views:

"This is rehabilitation at its finest."

Without this chance, I might have ended up back in the joint."

"Living in an institution is like a small world. You're treated as a child. It's dehumanizing. Here it's different."

"Without this [opportunity], I might never have gone back to school."

## \*Picasso for rent

Continued from Page 1

Works under \$500 rent for a modest \$5; anything over that costs \$10. Rental costs are deductible from the final sales price; and to suit the budgeted income, payment can be made in installments. Bags and cases plus local transportation can be arranged, and most works are insured by the gallery.

Like most galleries, the Cambridge rentals breakdown shows 25 percent of the works going to corporations; 75 percent to private individuals. CAA director Regina Lee concludes that her major customers are young financially strapped couples; middle-income families unsure about their artistic tastes; and visiting Cambridge faculty wanting good art for their nine-month stay. Modest-income families and even students, she notes, have begun to rent more in the last year.

Despite current inflationary problems, rentals have not suffered. In fact they have remained steady, while sales actually increased in 1974. Most popular were prints, followed by paintings, sculpture, and photos.

### Best of local art

Many rental galleries represent a synthesis of the best local art at affordable prices. According to Worcester director Willy Cumble, people approach buying a painting as they would any other major domestic purchase. It must be useful, relevant to their life-style, and seen as a sound and wise investment.

Rental galleries benefit artists as well as patrons.

Whereas private galleries take anywhere between 40 to 75 percent of the total sales price, rental galleries usually take no more than 20 percent. Moreover, most rental galleries give artists 50 percent of the rental fee.

An offshoot of the rental trend is art rental in local libraries. If, for example, you hold a West Newton, Mass., library ticket you can rent a local original or a famous reproduction. And that overdue Renoir will cost the delinquent art lover only 5 cents a day.

## \*U.S. skyjack worries fade

Continued from Page 1

(Britain, which had been screening just half its domestic flights, adopted American-style total screening only last week after a hijacking at London's Heathrow Airport).

American airport security personnel quickly were upgraded to the most highly trained in the world by the Western world's only formal aviation security course. In two years, the federal course at Oklahoma City, has trained nearly 900 guards and supervisors, including 70 from other nations victimized by hijackers.

### Airports transformed

The whole atmosphere at American airports has been transformed. "Airports used to be public parks," says Daniel A. Ward, director of the Department of Transportation's Office of Transportation Security. "Anyone could go anywhere." Now barriers sharply segregate the public and operational sectors to provide what General Davis calls "a security atmosphere."

Passenger acceptance has increased by replacing the old "patting down" method of searching for weapons, with sophisticated equipment such as magnetometers and luggage conveyor belts.

And security officials continue to find passengers more concerned about their flights being screened thoroughly, than any resulting inconvenience.

A surprisingly large number of passengers still try to sneak weapons aboard American aircraft — 230 arrested last November alone, and the figures have not declined much in two years. In November, U.S. airport guards confiscated a bristling arsenal of 49 guns, 1,318 explosives and ammunition rounds, 629 knives, and 341 other dangerous articles.

Not resting on their record, aviation security officials now are considering future ways to tighten controls:

- Close the legal loophole which allows no punishment for attempting to carry a weapon aboard and airplane. (Most offenders are nabbed on local weapons charges.)
- Develop a system to detect explosives, which (apart from trained dogs) the government surprisingly still lacks.

- If air sabotage should increase, each piece of baggage now checked into an airplane's hold might have to be matched with the passenger and screened.

## \*Jazz too loud for hometown?

Continued from Page 1

Musicians disagree. "It would end street music as we know it," said Scott Hill, leader of the French Market Jazz Band, a seven-man Dixieland band at the center of the controversy.

"They're messing with the heritage of New Orleans," said Walter Lastie, the band's drummer. "Spontaneous street music is part of the tradition of jazz. There isn't another city in the world like this."

The ordinance was discussed by the City Council last Friday. They will vote on it Feb. 20.

### Severe limitations

If passed, the ordinance would allow musicians to play on one specific corner for 25 minutes twice a day, on weekends at noon and 2 p.m., and on holidays from 4 to 4:25.

While they play, the musicians would be allowed to place an open instrument case on the ground to collect contributions.

But if the audience grew "to such a size," reads the proposed ordinance, "as to impede the safety of the general public," police officers could stop the music — and revoke the musicians' permits.

The controversy surfaced for the first time last November after the city's trumpet playing corner, Dr. Frank Minyard, was arrested in mid-appearance with the French Market Jazz Band.

The group was arraigned in municipal court on charges of disorderly conduct (playing too loudly) and soliciting (an instrument case in front of them was filled with contributions from the crowd).

"My head is with the city," Dr. Minyard said afterwards, "but my heart is with the musicians."

The French Quarter, a 12-square-block area in downtown New Orleans, is an entertainment district where Louis Armstrong grew up.

## Peking winds up 1974 with a trade deficit

By the Associated Press

Demand for American products has left the People's Republic of China at the end of 1974 with its first big international budget deficit, estimated at \$785 million.

Since the establishment of limited diplomatic relations between China and the United States, Chinese imports of American goods have soared from nothing in 1971 to \$1.5 billion in 1974.

## \*Ford pressed on economy

Continued from Page 1

Said one: "The next 30 to 40 days are crucial for the President. He's not had the luxury of a [usual] transition period. He's been going through transition . . . since August. Now he must act. . . . But he must do more . . . he must get Congress to respond."

"And he must somehow make it work. He must give a lift to the economy. And he must, somehow, lift the spirits of the American people."

### What polls show

The crucial nature of the President's position comes through clearly in national polls. The most recent — the Harris Poll — shows that Mr. Ford has sunk to a 46 percent job rating. Further, on the Harris question on whether individuals thought Mr. Ford inspired confidence, the President's rating was 61 percent negative. Only 34 percent thought he did, indeed, inspire confidence.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Washington Post the President asks for another six months to make good. He says that time will be enough to tell whether the "strong, tough, forward-looking economic program" he says he will announce on Wednesday will achieve what he expects.

### 'Situation' assessed

One long-time friend — one who sees the President frequently and contributes to administration planning — assessed the Ford "situation" this way:

"If you assume he would do no more than he has in the last few months, he would move into a very serious situation where he would be incapable of coping with Congress or, for that matter, with the office of the presidency itself."

"But I know he is going to act now — not that he will recover from his tailspin and zoom upward, but he will recover . . . and level off. . . . He doesn't have to come up with an immediate solution. His standing will go up when he begins to cope."

But other associates were tougher. Beyond showing the country he was trying to cope, they indicated the President would have to make some dent on the problems.

Said one long-time Ford ally: "There is really no reason for the people to be confident about this President. They are only beginning to get to know him. He still has to earn confidence. He has no voter constituency out there. . . . People rightly are saying: 'Let's see how he does.' It is time the President begins to earn this confidence."

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.



# China's students ride the storm

The universities have not yet recovered from China's Cultural Revolution. They are becoming more heavily politicized than ever. Students are pulled by conflicting forces — the demands of ideology and social reform, the needs of agriculture, the drive for modern technology. Many classrooms are deserted; tension remains.

By Merle Goldman  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

It was a little surprising to find that a literature class at Peking University has on its reading list (for purposes of criticism) two such bourgeois American popular successes as "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" and "Love Story."

The Chinese students disliked "Seagull," we learned from a foreigner in the class, because of its "excessive" emphasis on individualism — a not so surprising reaction in view of official attacks against the book.

But, unexpectedly, they loved "Love Story." We could only surmise that this enthusiasm for the latter work was because it furnished an outlet for youthful romantic sentiments that are so suppressed in present-day China.

It was one of the lighter of numerous surprises and incongruities found by a delegation of American university presidents who visited China in November. This writer was included as an accompanying "China specialist."

From what we could see in this relatively brief look, China's higher education still appears to be in a state of flux. The universities have not yet recovered from the excesses and disruption of classes that occurred during the Cultural Revolution.

## Relatively few are students

The total number of university students is relatively small — 400,000 out of a population of 800 million (one out of every 2,000 people is a student, compared with a ratio in the United States of about one out of every 50).

Yet, a teaching faculty seems to be available that could handle more students. The ratio of teachers to students in China's prestigious Peking University is 1 to 2, we



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A soldier attends classes at Peking University—his role still uncertain

learned, and the ratio is almost as high in other universities.

As we toured the classrooms of various universities, however, we discovered that many of the students were absent. The majority had gone to work in factories or into the countryside.

The few who remained, at least those we found working in the libraries, were writing articles on the anti-Confucian campaign. This was true even in the M.I.T. of China, Tsinghua University in Peking.

When we moved away from the capital to the universities in Nanjing, Shanghai, and Canton, we observed that more students were working on what we would call academic subjects — although the level of the mathematics and science we saw was more comparable to high-school level in the United States.

We also observed new schools established in factories as part of China's efforts to broaden educational opportunities. But again the student body was small and the educational range narrow.

## No answer ready

Scholars of the Physics Institute at the Academy of Science complained that the number of graduates coming from the universities was not sufficient to increase the research activities of the institute.

When members of the delegation asked how it was possible to modernize China with such a small number of university students doing advanced work, the Chinese acknowledged that this was a problem. But they had no answer.

They explained that the universities were still experimenting and trying to find a new system of university education.

Meanwhile, they can apparently resort to some of the conventional educational practices. Although there are no formal exams for

admission, the universities do send committees to the factories and communes to interview applicants. Examinations are of the open-book variety, but the marks have reappeared as criteria for judging students.

The resumption of academic work has been hindered, however, by the domination of university life by political cadres. And because all pre-Cultural Revolution teaching materials have been discarded, the professors spend most of their time preparing new materials.

## Students protested

The number of years required to graduate also remains curtailed. When the administration at Chungshan University in Canton decided to extend the number of years the student spent there from 3 years to 3½ years, students put up wall posters protesting that three years were enough.

One professor admitted that at present the university had limited ability to produce qualified students. Because most students do not have the appropriate skills when they enter, they must spend the first year in remedial work. In addition, they must spend one-quarter or one-third of their time in labor work. Little time is left for actual study.

Because of these limitations, he suggested that China might send students abroad to study advanced science. Still the question remained whether the number will be sufficient to propel China's modernization.

Obviously the population is very motivated to increase agricultural production — but not to pursue advanced research.

It was agriculture that received the greatest emphasis in our meeting with Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Although the bulk of China's investments go into heavy industry, an increasing proportion since the early 1960's has gone into agriculture. In his remarks to the visiting American educators,

Mr. Teng — as if replying to a debate going on in China — repeatedly pleaded the need for even greater attention to agriculture.

## Support seemed genuine

Although the tone of Mr. Teng's remarks indicated there may be some disagreement in the country on these priorities, support for the regime seemed genuine within the universities. With obvious sincerity, virtually everyone we met recounted how much better life was now than before the revolution.

Still, there were undercurrents of tension. Among the new wall posters put up each day in Nanjing, Soochow, and Canton, there were some that criticized provincial officials for being "undemocratic" and suppressing radical students.

The appearance of such posters seemed a contradiction to the regime's current drive for unity.

We saw one instance that could be interpreted as open dissidence. As our convoy of cars approached a commune outside Canton, a young girl thrust her hand into the window of one of the cars with a letter addressed in English to Mao Tse-tung.

Before one of us could take the letter, it was grabbed by one of the Chinese officials traveling with us.

The most plausible interpretation of this act is that she had a message for the leader whom she believed she could not reach because of "the bad officials" around him. Therefore, she sought to contact him through foreigners who might have greater access than the ordinary citizen.

The hold of Maoist thought on the people of China seems secure — but some diversity exists and a number of contradictions are plainly visible.

Merle Goldman teaches Chinese history at Boston University and is a research associate at the Harvard East Asian Research Center.

## Melvin Maddocks

## Yanks for R. E. Lee

Every Jan. 19th the members of the Yankees for Robert E. Lee Club celebrate the birthday of the Confederate general. Or at least the secretary of the now disbanded club does. Being an atrocious correspondent — a square peg in a round hole if there ever was one — the secretary has not kept up with the membership to check out what private ceremonies, if any, they still observe.

The charter members — in fact, the only members — of the Yankees for Robert E. Lee Club consisted of three 10-year-old boys in a small New England town, none of whom had been further south than Providence, R.I. At 10 — a great age for founding clubs, particularly secret clubs — almost any excuse for an organization will do. In this case, it was a birthday present to the subsequent secretary of Douglas Southall Freeman's biography "R. E. Lee."

In no time, photographs, carefully razored out of the secretary's book, decorated the clubhouse walls, which also happened to be the walls of the president's bedroom. The president got to be president because he commanded riding privileges on a rather sad horse belonging to a nearby dairy. This creature was known, of course, by the name of the general's famous steed, Traveler.

Traveler II was a sway-backed, spavined old plug, dirty brown, who answered everybody else to the name of Danny. Even so, he was closer to Traveler I than his riders were to Robert E. Lee.

Letters were written to the Chamber of Commerce of Arlington, Va., Lee's home, "requesting brochures" (that was the phrase) about the general. No answer was forthcoming.

Eventually the club, like Lee at Appomattox, gave up the cause. But the ex-secretary, becoming a rather complicated person as life went on, worked out a rather complicated explanation for why Lee had attracted three 10-year-old Yankees.

There are at least two kinds of American heroes, he decided. One is informal, outgoing, shaggy — as unlike the European-hero stereotype as possible. The other hero is just the opposite — reserved, a bit of an aristocrat, a traditional work of art as compared with an improvisation. Robert E. Lee, the Southern gentleman, was the second sort, as obviously as Ulysses S. Grant, the last of the frontiersmen, was the first sort.

Lee was known even in school as the "Marble Model." "There was dignity in his bearing" (Freeman). His "manners were considerate and ingratiating." He had "candor, tact, and self-control."

None of these qualities were possessed by the young Yankees for Robert E. Lee. None seemed to be the qualities they would be likely to admire. You could have fooled their parents.

But what excuse did they have for idolizing a man to whom life was "the glory of duty done"? A man whose precept for a schoolboy in 1865 was: "Teach him he must deny himself." A man whose own first rule was: "Submission to authority."

Strange are the ways of saints. Stranger are the ways of those who admire them.

American idealism, the ex-secretary has decided, is a less simple matter than people believe. Ten-year-old boys — and others — may hate to be told to be "neat," "thrifty," "modest," "obedient," and, worst of all, "gentlemen." Like Huck Finn, they may declare themselves for "freedom" rather than "discipline" every time. But in practice, the contest is closer. Even when they want to be wild and rebellious, the ex-secretary has noticed, people seem to look for a "model" to "order" themselves after so they can be "crazy" in the "correct" way.

There is an odd assumption among 10-year-olds boys — and others — that they never want to do what they ought to do. In fact, men are born trying to remember some secret set of instructions, and one way or another, they spend most of their lives fumbling to fit the clues together — sometimes (because it's a lonely business) in clubs.

So happy Jan. 19th, all ex-Yankees for Robert E. Lee. And while you're looking for those missing orders-from-headquarters, for Pete's sake, keep that back straight!

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

# Resurgent Greece looks ahead with hope

Constantine Caramanlis has headed the government of Greece since the collapse of the military junta last July. He has restored Greek democracy, produced a new Constitution, and reopened ties with Europe. Greece now looks ahead to 1975 with fresh self-confidence.

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens  
With hope and vigor, Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis of Greece is steering Greece's newly restored democracy carefully into what promises to be an eventful 1975.

Mr. Caramanlis has achieved far more than just a domestic political comeback after 11 years of exile in Paris, which ended with the former Greek military junta's collapse last July.

He has, in fact, transformed Greece from the outpost of Western Europe that it became under the junta into a state now renewing its political and cultural ties with the West and seeking, in Mr. Caramanlis's words to the Greek Parliament, "integration in the European Economic Community as soon as possible."

To this reporter, Mr. Caramanlis seemed serene and confident. Even without reference to his past record, his popularity becomes understandable in the retrospect of the last seven history-packed months. Last July a weakened and virtually leaderless Greece was adrift as a victorious Turkish Army overran nearly half of Cyprus, and Turks applauded their popular leader, Prime Minister Ecevit.

## Turnabout

Now, in many ways, the shoe is on the other foot. Mr. Caramanlis's return has restored Greece's self-confidence. Seen from here, Turkey now is without strong leadership following Mr. Ecevit's fall from power. Ankara is burdened by its expensive military operation in Cyprus. Its caretaker government appears to Athens to have no clearly defined policy except to play for time and keep its territorial gains in the island.

The high waves of anti-Americanism that swept over Greece last summer have now abated somewhat. These were waves that Mr. Caramanlis himself never fanned in word or deed. But he still appears to regard Turkey's occupation in Cyprus as the largest cloud on Greece's horizon, and he sees the United States as the only power really capable of dispelling that cloud.

Mr. Caramanlis seems to believe that U.S. pressure or persuasion on Ankara is the only way to move the Cyprus issue forward. He has not ruled out the idea of an impartial U.S. negotiator to play a mediator's role, provided such a mediator's mandate and identity were acceptable to him.

## Acceptable solution

Cyprus President Makarios took back to Cyprus from Athens last month the general outlines of a solution acceptable to Greeks and Greek Cypriots. But so far Mr. Caramanlis has evidently seen no positive indication that the Turkish side is willing to make concessions, though some observers are conveying the "impression" that the Turks want such progress.

Last Thursday, Mr. Caramanlis met with U.S. Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) of Ohio, who had been to Ankara for talks with Turkey's caretaker government, Mr. Hays told newsmen in Athens, "I have a feeling that the Turks at the moment are ready to sit down and make some concessions."

Besides Cyprus and other issues with Turkey, including the temporarily muted one of Aegean Sea oil rights, the Greek Prime Minister faces two other foreign-policy problem areas.

In the Middle East Mr. Caramanlis intends to preserve strict Greek neutrality in any new Arab-Israeli war. He will reserve a decision on any use of U.S. bases here to resupply Israel until the eventuality arises. His government is now reviewing the status of these bases in the light of Greece's military withdrawal from NATO, which, like the relationship with the U.S., is profoundly affected by Cyprus.

With Greece's Communist Balkan neighbors, Mr. Caramanlis has continued to improve relations. Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Betsios is to visit Bulgaria shortly. Mr. Caramanlis shares with other statesmen apprehensions about what may happen in the explosive Balkans after Yugoslav President Tito has left the scene, though Yugoslav



By Sven Simon

Caramanlis: serene and popular

leaders have assured Greece they want to preserve good Greek-Yugoslav relations.

Mr. Caramanlis is indignant about ill-informed criticism of the draft constitution which his majority New Democracy Party, controlling 220 of the 300 seats in the new Parliament, submitted for parliamentary debate this month.

His closest aides have correctly pointed out that it is unjust to compare the Greek draft with France's Gaullist presidential regime or the West German system, though the indirect method of electing the president in Parliament resembles that of Bonn.

Under the new draft the Greek president, whether it is Mr. Caramanlis or someone else, would in fact be hemmed in with many checks and balances. He would be unable, for example, to rule by legislative decree as a French president can for a six-month period.

Mr. Caramanlis hopes the opposition will propose its own constructive changes in Parliament. His aim, he has said, is to balance evenly the executive and legislative powers and to guarantee the principle that once the opposition has had its say and a vote is taken, the majority will rule.



# education

## Brademas supports education, criticizes educators

By Lucia Moust  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Rep. John Brademas (D) of Indiana is one of the strongest supporters of education on Capitol Hill, but a tougher critic of educators themselves would be hard to find. Congress, as keeper of the nation's purse strings, studies the major challenges confronting the nation's education system with an eye to how, financially, it might help.

But the distinction between simply pouring in more dollars and channeling them intelligently is a crucial one.

It is here where Representative Brademas, a member for 15 years of the House Education and Labor Committee, points a finger at the "professional intellectual" for failing to provide those who must make such decisions with the needed analytical help.

### Formula sought

Consider, for instance, the time two years ago when the Indiana congressman and his colleagues on a special education subcommittee were approached by college and university officials who complained of a state of financial "crisis" in their institutions. When pressed for specifics, however, of whether the root cause was dwindling endowment funds or just what, "They couldn't explain it — they just weren't equipped intellectually to respond to that," recalls Mr. Brademas.

As another example of what he terms "the politicians having to urge the thinkers to think," he cites the congressional search for a fair formula by which Congress could provide the general, un earmarked aid that post-secondary institutions are so eager to get.

At a breakfast in the Capitol Building just on the other side of the office where Mr. Brademas serves as chief deputy majority whip, the education lobbyists unveiled their proposal: Give each institution, rich and needy alike, so many dollars per graduate and undergraduate student.

When asked to explain their rationale, the lobbyists replied, "We agreed on it."

"I was furious," recalls Representative Brademas. "They gave us a political justification in terms of their own constituency."

### Input lacking

So, he concluded, it was that the congressional leaders sat down with Brookings Institution experts and, drawing on a recommendation of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, came up with a formula that bases the amount of general aid to any institution on federal assistance already going to students there. Mr. Brademas considers the choice, now law but not yet funded, "equitable" and "potentially the most important legislation to help colleges and universities since Lincoln signed the Land Grant Act."



Rep. John Brademas urges 'the thinkers to think'

By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

It was this same lack of informed input from the American university community, says the congressman, that led to the establishment by Congress two years ago of the National Commission on the Financing of Post-Secondary Education, a group on which he served as a member. Its task was to develop a hard-nosed, analytical framework to help those who have to make some of the tough financial policy decisions in education with taxpayer money.

Mr. Brademas, a politician with a surplus of academic credentials on his own — a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard and a Rhodes Scholar with a PhD from Oxford — argues that there ought to be a constant reexamination of the goals of education and much more dialogue on the subject

among educators in this era of specialization.

"I'm always amazed when I go to an education conference and find that many of the participants have never met before," he says. "I've suggested there ought to be a series of conferences across the country at which college teachers, student aid officials, researchers, government officials think together systematically and rationally about their objectives and purposes in order to develop common semantics and common statistics."

### Research supported

Representative Brademas says he does not feel there is nearly enough "first-class intellectual effort" now directed at answering some of the most basic questions about American education and its institutions. That is

one reason he was among those who introduced legislation in 1970 to establish the research-oriented National Institute of Education (NIE), and he remains a vigorous supporter today despite the organization's deep personnel and funding troubles.

"We've had difficulties," he concedes, "but I remain convinced that a modest investment in research and development can pay significant dividends."

The Indiana congressman, who as head of the House Select Subcommittee on Education has been involved in legislation affecting the specialized needs of the handicapped and disadvantaged, says he thinks much more needs to be known about how and when children learn and develop, as well as more about the relation between economic status and educational achievement.

Does he think the federal share of dollars for public education ought to be increased?

### Federal aid to grow

Though he resists making any "blanket general assertion" or picking out a "magic" figure, he says he does see the day coming when the present 7 or 8 percent federal help level in elementary and secondary education may move up to one-third. "I do think it should be significantly higher than it is," he explains, adding that this view is shared by such Republican colleagues as Rep. Albert Quie (R) of Minnesota, "who is no woolly-eyed radical."

Mindful of criticism often directed toward Congress for what some see as endless spending, Mr. Brademas says: "Often we legislate not because we're sitting around dreaming up ways to spend money, but because our situation makes us lightning rods for legitimate needs that people have."

Looking ahead at the major education issues that will command the attention of the nation's legislators in the near future, Rep. Brademas points out that all the higher education amendments of 1972 will come up for renewal in 1975.

The Indiana congressman also plans to introduce at least two major bills that would affect younger children.

One, The Child and Family Services Act, with Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D) of Minnesota as co-sponsor aims at establishing a variety of well-structured services for young children and their parents in health, nutrition, day care, and pre-school education. Participation would be voluntary, and parents would be involved in every step of the planning and operation.

### Aid for handicapped children

"We're talking not only about the cognitive development of the child, but his physical and emotional development as well," he stresses.

A second bill that Mr. Brademas is co-sponsoring with Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D) of New Jersey would reimburse (through federal aid channeled through the states) local school districts for up to three-fourths of the extra cost involved in educating a handicapped child over a normal child. Estimates are that each of the nation's six million school-aged handicapped youngsters cost roughly twice as much to educate as other children though, once again, Representative Brademas admits that "reliable" financial specifics are still hard to come by. What is known is that about one million of these youngsters are getting no specialized education at all, and some 60 percent of them are getting no specialized help as things now stand.

Although there is much that Congress can do to help, Mr. Brademas strongly urges the nation's educators to help themselves by a more "disciplined analysis" of their own economic difficulties.

"Our problem as legislators is more in knowing what is right and in the best interests of the country than in doing what is right," he says. "We no longer bow and scrape when a college president walks in the room because we think we may know as much about his [higher education financial] problems as he does."

## What kind of college to pick?

If you are in high school then you need to give careful thought to what type of college you want to attend. Should your college be coeducational? Or single-sex? Or coordinate?

By a staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Using a 1974 almanac, we counted 1,347 four-year colleges in the United States. Some 1,195 are coeducational. That includes all public colleges and universities.

There are 99 colleges for women, more than half of which are run by one or another religious sect. There are 43 colleges for men, only a few of which are church related. And 10 colleges are listed as coordinate.

This special category is defined in the literature of two formerly single-sex colleges (one for women and one for men) which became coordinate several years ago.

The relationship between the two colleges defies both single-sex or

co-ed labels. Instead, the word we use is coordinate.

### Common faculty

"More than an adjective, the word coordinate involves a combination of the best of many worlds. Because each college maintains its own student government, athletic program, and housing facilities, neither has a monopoly on leadership. The students of each college play a major role in their own governance, yet also join forces on many campus-wide projects and activities."

"Appropriately, the area where the widest possible exchange of ideas is needed — the classroom — is shared by the students of the two colleges studying under a common faculty."

The schools further state that they feel this type of an arrangement is better than that afforded by coeducational or single-sex colleges. As they state, "We feel that this is the best way to create the kind of environment in which men and women have

equal opportunity to discover, experiment with and put to use their talents with both a mutuality and independence not as easily found at co-ed or single-sex institutions."

### Cooperating colleges

While there are only 10 colleges listed as coordinate (making for five pairs), there are several instances of a group of colleges forming a consortium to provide for both single-sex and coeducational activities.

For example, in Amherst, Mass., there are five cooperating colleges. Mount Holyoke is a women's college, as is Smith. Hampshire and the University of Massachusetts are coeducational. Amherst has been for men only until 1975, when it will begin accepting its first full-time women students.

### A college for women

But what say the proponents of single-sex institutions who have cho-

sen not to coordinate, become part of a consortium, or go coeducational?

One long-established women's college states, "The [...] College trustees reached the carefully considered decision that [...] should continue as a college for women. That decision was grounded on the conviction that as a college centrally dedicated to the education of women [...] could be of greatest service in accentuating the achievement of women students."

Further [...] would be offering a valuable alternative form of higher education" (a reason cited often by proponents of all-male colleges).

"The fact that [...] is dedicated to the education of women means that at this particular moment in history we can play a valuable leadership role. From a sound educational base we can supply the impetus for a genuine national concern for the special needs of women students."

It's up to you, which do you think you want?

## What? No R's

A young friend in Grade 7 in a United States public school writes that she is taking the following courses:

Three-dimensional design.  
Legends and heroes of the American West.  
Structures 2.  
Physical fitness.  
Basketball.  
Scientific approach to problem solving.  
Teen-age living.  
Further, she reports that she received an award "for proficiency in teen-age living."

How do you like that Mark Hopkins?

## Work-study—for better discipline?

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

For the past five years, the Gallup Poll has spotlighted one particular school problem as causing concern to parents and students alike — lack of discipline.

It also raises the question of what to do about the problem. Is some form of work-study a possible solution?

Assuming that the uninterested student is the cause of many discipline problems, the 1974 poll asked a series of approve-disapprove question about what to do with such students. For example:

Should these students be permitted to quit school? The figure for the entire sampling was 28 percent approve and 78 percent disapprove. The high-school students included in the sample broke more evenly — 44 percent approve, 53 percent disapprove.

### On-job training?

The next question was whether businesses and industries should provide on-the-job training as a substitute for regular school. Eighty-two percent of the students but only 70 percent of those parents with children in school approved this suggestion. The national figure was 74 percent approval.

The question was asked whether there should be special training courses for job preparation. The national figure was 94 percent in favor; also 97 percent of the students approved of this method. Work-study programs, alternating schooling with training, received 86 percent overall and 90 percent student approval.

It would seem from this opinion sampling that there is a national cry for more career education, more skill training, more work-study opportunities.

This requires a direct reversal for most public-school systems in the United States, which have concentrated their main efforts over the past 30 to 40 years on preparing more and



By Rohn Engh

### Would a job help?

more students for some form of higher education.

Cities with as many as 40,000 high-school students generally have less than 4,000 students enrolled in fully certified career-education or skill-training programs. While cooperative education (working part time and studying part time) has been around for more than 50 years, only a relative handful of students has the opportunity to meet full-time job requirements under direct school supervision.

President Ford has already spoken out about the need for more and better skill-training programs. And there are indications that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as the Department of Labor, is interested in expanding proven programs.

The National Institute of Education gave top priority to research in career education some time ago.

### 'Marginal' students chosen

An experiment in a Delaware school district serving an economically depressed area hints at what might result from new interest in preparing students for employment.

With a small incentive grant from the National Institute of Education (NIE), this school district chose 20 of their "marginal" students (out of more than 50 volunteers) to spend 10 weeks (one marking period) working at a full-time job for school credit, with direct cooperation between the school and the employers.

For the most part, these students, aged 15 or 16, were on the verge of dropping out of school after an unhappy or unsuccessful time in academic classes.

The school district found the jobs and used part of the NIE grant to pay the students' salaries. The students were sent for job interviews after several prepping sessions.

### Coaching given

Both prior to and during the work period, school officials and teachers coached the students in how to get along on the job, how to budget their earnings, how to handle personnel problems.

This 10-week period took place during the regular school year. When the students returned to high school, the teachers and counselors reintegrated them into the regular academic program.

Only a few of this high school's graduates go on to college. Nevertheless, the school had not provided this type of practical job experience before.

### Immediate results

The results were immediate. The students returned with better motivation to study. Many had promises from their employers that they would have a job waiting for them if (and only if) they completed school.

An evaluation report cited behavior changes noted by school faculty and staff. There had been a noticeable improvement in discipline.

Likewise, a school district in Iowa, which tried a comparable experiment, found a similar change in student attitude and a marked decrease in disciplinary problems.

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## sports

## Atlanta Hawks new freshman star like no rookie you've ever seen!

By Phil Elderkin

John Drew you're wonderful — also a little bit unbelievable.

Drew is the 20-year-old, 6 ft. 11 in. rookie forward who scored 41 points in his pro debut with the Atlanta Hawks. That's more points than Elgin Baylor scored in his first NBA game.

If Drew had come from a big-name school like UCLA or Notre Dame, it probably would be easier to buy his act. But John is a product of Little Gardner-Webb College in South Carolina, whose opposition is teams like Kentucky State and West Georgia.

"Our chief scout, Gene Tormohlen, found Drew for us," said Atlanta Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons. "Today you can't limit your scouting to just the big schools, you have to cover everybody. Anyway, Gene was impressed with the kid's speed, shooting, and jumping ability. He thought Drew might be able to help us right away."

"Well, whenever Tormohlen is

that high on a kid I make it a point to see him, too," Fitzsimmons continued. "John was kind of rough on defense when I watched him, but there was nothing wrong with his offense. We wanted him all right — if we could get him."

The problem, of course, was that Drew was only a sophomore and the NBA has a rule that prohibits any of its teams to draft players before their college class has graduated. The only exception is if the player applies for

## Change of pace

special consideration as a hardship case, writes a letter explaining his situation, and after an investigation is given NBA approval.

A typical example of this would be a player who was going to have to drop out of college anyway and go to work to help support a widowed mother with several children younger than himself.

This is where some of the unbelievable part of Drew comes in. He says his hardship letter merely stated that he wanted to play pro basketball in order to get personal recognition for himself and his school. He claims he had the financial means to stay in college if he had chosen to do so.

When this information was relayed to NBA deputy commissioner Simon Goudreau at the league's office in New York, he replied: "What Drew wrote to us is privileged information. But I can tell you that the quote you got from him was not the basis upon which Commissioner Walter Kennedy made his decision. Drew, like everybody else, filled out a hardship form that contained 20 questions. Other things were involved."

Another puzzler is why John, who averaged 44 points a game as senior in high school, chose the candlelight of Gardner-Webb College to the klieg lights of some of the nation's big-time basketball powers. Certainly Drew must

have had a few scholarship offers?

"I stopped counting at five hundred and three," he explained. "I could have gone to UCLA or South Carolina or Maryland or Indiana or any of the big colleges. But there were certain things I wanted that you can't get at a small college. And if I had it to do over again, I'd still take the small college."

Although I have probably interviewed at least 100 pro basketball rookies over the past 10 years, John is the first who ever told me that making the NBA was easier than he thought it would be.

On paper, that statement may appear to be the words of a cocky kid. But Drew does not come across that way. Instead, he comes across as a sincere, soft-spoken and highly personable young man.

"I don't have it all yet," he explained. "I've got some things to learn on defense. I know that and I'm working on it. But after I'd gone to rookie camp with the Hawks this summer I knew I



John Drew

could make this league. I knew I could score. In fact, I think I could have jumped from high school ball to the NBA and made it."

"I've had some trouble learning how to handle some of the veterans in this league," John continued. "They like to test you by roughing you up a little and so far

I haven't pushed back enough. But I will."

"I've also learned not to try to out-think veterans like John Havlicek, who are just too smart for me right now. But I've noticed that not every veteran hustles all the time and that I can beat them to the hoop if I'm willing to pay a bigger physical price than they are — and I am. I like to put the ball on the floor and drive. And I that I can do against anybody."

What does Atlanta Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons think of his rookie?

"He's been a surprise," Cotton admitted. "Although Tormohlen and I both thought he'd make it, we didn't expect him to start. Most of the time his overall game is up and down. Often he shoots too fast and sometimes his shot selection is just plain bad."

"But he had a 44 point game the other night when nobody could stop him and he leads everybody on this team in rebounds. For a guy who is still going through a learning process, I'd have to say he's pretty good."

## Professional golf tour to stress quality in '75—if economy and players cooperate

By the Associated Press

Phoenix, Ariz.

Can Johnny Miller continue his eye-popping, record-breaking domination of the pro golf tour?

Can Jack Nicklaus rebound from one of his worst seasons — worst in a competitive sense only — and regain control of the game he has ruled for decades?

Can Lee Trevino overcome his

difficulties in mastering the Augusta National golf course?

How will Lee Elder fare as the first black to play in the Masters?

And what of Arnold Palmer, a nonwinner for nearly two years? Can he again harness the lightning that once was his alone?

Can Gary Player continue — or does he want to continue — the wearying, globe-trotting act that won him such 1974 titles as the Masters, British and Australian opens?

And Tom Weiskopf. Can the undeniably talented man from Ohio shake off the problems and penalties that burdened him in 1974 and fulfill the bright promise he made the year before?

## Economic pressures felt

But the major question facing the 1975 pro golf tour occurs off the course.

It is the economy. "We are subject to the same economic pressures and conditions that

affect the rest of our society," said Deane Beman, commissioner of the Tournament Players Division of the Professional Golfers Association.

"If our sponsors, either commercial or community, are affected by the economy, then the tour is affected."

The tour is shorter. It began a week later (Jan. 9) than in 1974. It ends almost two months earlier than it did only four years ago. It comprises 41 major events, compared with a high of 49. Less money is up for grabs.

Not all of that is because of the

shortened season — it ends Oct. 26 — is by plan rather than circumstances.

## Shorter, upgraded tour

"We are looking for quality, not quantity," Beman said.

The tour schedule reflects that philosophy. There are no new events. The casualties are primarily second-tier events and tournaments that had marginal attendance and financing.

While the \$7.5 million offered in the major tournaments is a decrease

from 1974, the average per major event is higher. Twenty-one tournaments offer \$200,000 or more in prize money, and more than 20 have national television contracts.

"All of that is healthy," Beman said. "We've had too many weak, marginal tournaments. Our season has been too long. What we're shooting for is a strong, stable lineup of tournaments. Perhaps even fewer than we now have, which have a greater chance of attracting the outstanding players, the gate attractions."

## Chess match for \$5 million?

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam

The Philippines has offered a \$5 million prize fund to stage a world chess championship match between America's Bobby Fischer and Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, the International Chess Federation — FIDE — has announced.

The federation said Italy bid \$400,000 to stage the match in Milan and Mexico \$440,000 for a Mexico City tournament.

Fischer and Karpov have until April 2 to decide which — if any — of the three offers they will accept, the FIDE spokesman said.

However, there was no indication from the FIDE officials whether Fischer has yet agreed to defend his title.

Fischer "resigned" his title last June, saying he would not participate in a world tournament which was then scheduled for February. He told FIDE he objected to its 36-game limit, which includes draws.

Fischer does not want any limit put on the number of games to be played, nor does he want draws to be counted.

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The Monitor's daily religious article

## Coping with pressure

The demands upon the student, the businessman, the housewife, almost everyone these days, seem at times to get out of hand. How can we cope with the pressures put upon us? Christian Science shows that we can find guidance in prayer.

Because God is infinite good, God's will for His creation is good, in all ways and at all times. Can we imagine infinite Love placing His beloved children under burden and duress? So our burdened, tense living must come from a lack of understanding of God's purpose for us. When we can pray sincerely, "Thy will be done," and know that God is ever present, our very Mind and Life, then we can know that for every circumstance there is the right idea that will come to thought — to meet the human need.

As we are alert to God's directing and try to do His will, we will find that we are shouldering our responsibilities happily. But wrong motives and self-will create material pressures. Resis-

tance to another's demands produces tensions, we become rigid, unhappy, too busy with human personalities and situations to perceive the good that constantly surrounds us all.

I was once head of a department in a large business. I did not realize that I was allowing pressures from overwhelming demands to take over my thinking. I felt frustrated, unhappy. My staff needed much attention, and my desk was piled high with work. I was a student of Christian Science, and I realized I should have been turning to God for guidance long before things had got out of hand. I left the office and sought peace and quiet in a Christian Science Reading Room a few doors away. In this quiet haven I prayed to God for release. I studied the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science. I found immediate help in these words from the Christian Science textbook: "Truth, Life, and Love are the only legitimate and eternal de-

mands on man, and they are spiritual lawgivers, enforcing obedience through divine statutes."

I saw that I had not been about my Father's business as Christ Jesus showed us, but had allowed my thought and energies to be swallowed up by a material, personal sense of business. Suddenly I was able to shift my understanding of business itself to a more spiritual basis — that of reflecting the qualities of God — and I breathed a grateful "Thank You, Father" as I felt the weight lift from my shoulders.

My business was governed by God. As His spiritual image — His spiritual reflection — it was my business to express the intelligence, wisdom, and goodness of God, divine Mind, divine Love. It was my business to express the honesty and integrity derived from God, divine Truth. My business was holy business.

Returning to my office, I approached my work with the affirmation that God was in control, and I found my staff working quietly and efficiently. My desk was cleared in the remaining hours. I approached my work with renewed energy and gratitude.

Our true being is spiritual, and we find fulfillment as we fulfill our mission in serving God and doing His will. Then we find active rest in our inseparable unity with God, and even in the midst of bustling activity we can say, as did Jesus, "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."

Matthew 6:10; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 184; John 8:29.

[See where on the page may be found a translation of this article in Danish. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Danish translation.]

## Daily Bible verse

Be not afraid . . . for the powers of the wilderness do spring, for the tree beareth her fruit, the fig tree and the vine do yield their strength. — Joel 2:22

## The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

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[This is a Danish translation of today's religious article]

Overvindelse af den religiøse artikel, som findes på engelsk på denne side  
"Erstatning om Kristen Videnskab forekommer i dansk oversættelse for gang hver anden måned"

## Overvindelse af pres

De krav, der nutildags stilles til den studerende, forretningsmanden, husmoderen, ja, næsten alle, synes til tider at gå over gevind. Hvordan kan vi overvinde det pres, der lægges på os? Kristen Videnskab viser, at vi kan finde vejledning i bøn.

Da Gud er uendelig god, er Guds vilje for Sin skabelse på alle måder og til alle tider god. Kan vi forestille os, at uendelig Kærlighed ville belæse Sine elskede børn med byrder og tvang? Derfor må vor bebyrdede og anspændte måde at leve på stamme fra en manglende forståelse af Guds formål med os. Når vi oprigtigt kan bede: »Ske din vilje,« og så vide, at Gud altid er nærværende, selve vort Sind og Liv, så kan vi være sikre på, at der i enhver situation findes den rigtige idé, som vil komme til tanken — for at dække det menneskelige behov.

Når vi er vågne over for Guds ledelse og prøver på at gøre Hans vilje, vil vi opdage, at vi påtager os vort ansvar med glæde. Men urigtige motiver og egenrådighed skaber et materielt pres. Vægning over for en andens krav fremkalder spænding, vi bliver usmidige, ulyskelige, alt for optaget af menneskelige personligheder og situationer til at se det gode, som ustandseligt omgiver os alle.

Jeg var engang afdelingschef i en stor virksomhed. Jeg var ikke klar over, at jeg lod presset fra de overvældende opgaver beherske mine tanker. Jeg følte mig frustreret og ulyskelig. Mine medarbejdere lagde beslag på megen opmærksomhed, og mit skrivebord var overfyldt med arbejde. Jeg var Kristen Videnskabs studerende, og jeg indså, at jeg havde vendt mig til Gud om ledelse, længe før tingene var vokset mig over hovedet. Jeg forlod kontoret og søgte fred og ro på et Kristen Videnskabs læseværelse, der lå nogle få gadenumre fra virksomheden. På dette stille fristed havde jeg til Gud om udfrielse. Jeg studerede Bibelen og de bøger, Mary Baker Eddy, som opdagede og grundlagde Kristen Videnskab, havde skrevet. Jeg fandt øjeblikkelig hjælp i disse ord fra Kristen Videnskabs lærebog: »Sandhed, Liv og Kærlighed er de eneste retsmæ-

sige og evige krav til mennesket, og de er åndelige lovgivere, som fremtvinger lydighed gennem guddommelige forordninger.«

Jeg indså, at jeg ikke havde været i min Faders gerning, som Kristus Jesus viste os, men havde tilladt, at min tanke og energi blev opslugt af et materielt, personlig opfattelse af, hvad gerning er. Jeg blev pludselig i stand til at forandre min forståelse af gerning til et mere åndeligt grundlag — nemlig genspejling af Guds egenskaber — og jeg hvilede et taknemmeligt »Tak, Fader,« da jeg følte det, som om jeg blev befriet for en tung byrde.

Min gerning blev styret af Gud. Som Hans åndelige billede — Hans åndelige genspejling — var det min gerning at udtrykke Guds, guddommelig Sinds, guddommelig Kærligheds, intelligens, visdom og godhed. Det var min gerning at udtrykke den ærlighed og retskaffenhed, som udgår fra Gud, guddommelig Sandhed. Min gerning var en hellig gerning.

Da jeg vendte tilbage til mit kontor, gik jeg i gang med mit arbejde ved at bekræfte, at Gud havde herredømmet, og jeg så, at mine medarbejdere arbejdede roligt og effektivt. Mit skrivebord blev ryddet i de resterende timer. Jeg gav mig i kast med mit arbejde med fornyet energi og taknemmelighed.

Vor sande væren er åndelig, og vi vil opleve opfyldelsen, når vi opfylder vor mission ved at tjene Gud og ved at gøre Hans vilje. Så finder vi aktiv hvile i vor uadskillelige enhed med Gud, og selv midt i en travl virksomhed kan vi sige, som Jesus gjorde: »Han, som sendte mig, er med mig; han har ikke ladet mig alene, fordi jeg altid gør, hvad der er ham velbehageligt.«

\* Mattæus 6:10; \* Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften, s. 184; \* Johannes 8:29.

\* Christian Science (udgives i kristen tidning)

Den danske oversættelse af Kristen Videnskabs lærebog "Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften" af Mary Baker Eddy ligger med den engelske tekst på de modstående sider. Den kan købes på Kristen Videnskabs læseværelser samt hos Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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## In defense of mirth

I say, although I go against the present grain  
Which is all cry of doom,  
That laughter is a tried and serious thing,  
Not to be pushed aside  
By all the pompous quackery of gloom.

Why take this world, our little present room —  
It is as much inhabited  
By light as dark,  
And who could know the night for what it is  
Without some fugitive spark?

A frail proportion saves the universe;  
The framework of the stars  
No more ornate  
Than the green learning bars  
That little grass blades make.

Then why should weight and heaviness  
Granted they're ours,  
Be made as if by right  
To tip the scales  
Against high, light-tipped flowers?

Upon the walls I watch  
The tip-toeing shadows make  
Their changing mark,  
Yet see how small a beam can push aside  
The whole surrounding dark.

Frances Minfurn Howard

## In spite of Virginia Woolf

Everybody knows that women are silly for words, and that their tastes in everything, particularly literature, are beneath contempt. In spite of Virginia Woolf, Rebecca West, Muriel Spark, Iris Murdoch, Simone de Beauvoir and Mary MacCarthy, the term "a woman's book" is universally recognized as being a derogatory one. Anybody with the smallest intellectual pretensions knows that a book so characterized is unreadable.

It is not my purpose to deny that women, from time to time, love to curl up with a bad book, that we do not enjoy a nice wallow in romantic bathos. While we are waiting for the cabbage to get over-cooked we like to read of lonely duchesses being swept into the arms of bogus French Counts on flower-laden terraces at Monte Carlo; we like to leave our humdrum lives and fly to Las Vegas where a multimillionaire is saved from becoming a drunkard by a waitress. In fact, we like to dream foolish dreams.

This is not disclaimed. What irks us is the assumption that men never daydream and never read silly books. Were there more women book reviewers we would make it our business to see that "a typical man's book" received the same sneer of the pen now so beloved of the male when criticising our kind of nonsense. For surely it is far from true to suppose that men devote their reading hours to the study of serious literature?

Of course, to hear them talk you might think their noses were never out of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," and that they sat, many an evening, absorbed in the "Consolations" of Boethius. Ernest students of post-prandial behavior, however, have, by an overwhelming majority, discovered that whereas the vast proportion of men are only absorbed in the telly, the fringe readers in their midst are happiest reading bad thrillers and equally bad books about spaceships.

Should you pick up two luridly jacketed novels, one called "Goodbye, My Love" and the other "Death Comes to the Quaboags," and skim through them, you will find

that although their subjects are different, their literary value is equal. In the "woman's book" the heroine, wearing a pale chiffon dress studded over with little silver stars, comes down the stone steps of the terrace into the rose garden, looking, to Denzil's eyes, the very essence of the night, mysterious, magical, elemental; whereas the heroine in the "man's book," seen through a glass panel by her bound and gagged fiancé, is wearing an electrode-vernier apparatus clamped to her temples and looks in a predicament.

Perusing a selection of paperback trash, it is hard to see the smallest differences in the literary merits of the ladies' and gents' publications. The only difference lies in their appeal: love and shopping are boring to the male, space travel and murder to the female. Both sexes equally relish an escape into a dream world, equally love to identify themselves with creatures of overwhelming beauty and courage, and they do not care about the style of their reading matter if it refreshes their imagination. To assume, therefore, that a poorly written book is inevitably only fit for female consumption is a lie.

It is possible that women trash readers outnumber men, but this is simply because so many men are illiterate, or at any rate only just able to study the football results before sinking back into a torpor of exhaustion. But even if they were able to master their letters it is doubtful if they would read anything but Trollope. In fact it is certain they would not. They would be reading about muscular giants or tremendously laconic detectives, they would be rescuing dashing blondes from enemy flying saucers, bringing their invincibly brilliant brains to bear on solving crimes, and possibly throwing blackmailers into crocodile infested swamps.

Engrossed in their books, some men may appear to be living up to their reputation for being lovers of good literature, but we take leave furiously to doubt whether these books have been written by Tolstol.

Virginia Thesiger



"Heads of Six of Hogarth's Servants" c. 1755: By William Hogarth

## Six unpretentious people

Six faces. They are the artist's servants, painted in the mid-1750's. At this time portraiture was decidedly the province of the wealthy classes. Hogarth himself had been a fashionable portrait painter; but by the 1750's it was the portraiture of Joshua Reynolds that was coming into favor. Hogarth's interest in affluent sitters was evidently waning as much as their interest in him. Perhaps the need for flattery no longer suited him, and his honest, middle class, factual approach to their features no longer suited them. Hogarth's penitribus was plainspoken, and although he considered this quality no contradiction of "elegance" — which his theoretical writings maintain is an essential ingredient of painting — his kind of elegance is not quite the same as Reynolds'.

Although this six-head study is surprising for an 18th-century portrait painter, it is not so strange when it is seen as the work of an artist whose storytelling cycles of paintings and prints, satirizing the ways of the world, included vivid pictures of all "walks of life."

It seems a little unlikely that this multiple portrait was intended, as has been suggested, to display his status. That number of servants would have been considered modest.

Probably it was painted for the sheer interest of painting it. It is a study, and in contrast with the endless ladies and gentlemen who have come down to us from the 18th century, this wonderfully fresh work records six unpretentious human beings, without airs but not without dignity, marked in some degree by the role-casting of a class system,

but giving every evidence of character and individuality.

In other words they are by no means "types." They aren't caricatures. They show the acute observation and painterly matter-of-factness of a mature and penetrating portraitist. The painting has the startling presence of a group photograph.

Hogarth said (about his satirical narratives): "Ocular demonstrations will carry more conviction to the mind of a sensible man, than all he will find in a thousand volumes."

He was talking about moralistic kind of art, which portraiture isn't, but the revealing words are "conviction" and "sensible": precisely the right words for this picture of his servants.

Christopher Andreas



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Monday, January 13, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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## Fresh wind in Washington

In the midst of winter there is an invincible summer, said the French writer Camus during a previous generation's bleak days. And something of the same feeling — at least a hint of fresh and warming breeze — softens the chill of gloomy statistics as the American Government reopens the store under its new management.

Even as President Ford's poll rating registers another decline, the White House signals what promises to be some of the presidential leadership everyone has been asking for.

And the 94th Congress gets under way in an atmosphere of action and reform that promises a follow-through on the revival of congressional responsibility and initiative heralded by the second session of the 93rd.

Mr. Ford, by all accounts, is moving now to counter his administration's miscalculations of the autumn and to offer firm proposals to conserve energy and curb recession. House and Senate majority leaders are not waiting simply to react but are about to offer their own programs.

Out of such healthy competition there already appears the hope of something actually getting done. The need now is to be sure that the competition is accompanied by a basic spirit of cooperation and by

joint efforts to push ahead in areas of basic agreement.

To think of the situation as the 93rd Congress went to work is to think of the distance the United States has come. Despite disappointments after initial enthusiasm over Mr. Ford, he has helped to change the tone of the discourse. His aides, wrong or right, still seem free and willing to disagree. His CIA commission has drawn criticism, but he did not pretend there was not a problem, and he demanded an immediate stop to any illegality.

Congress, meanwhile, has taken internal reforming steps in the direction of greater responsiveness to all its members. And Americans are having to adjust to such unusual new TV images as hoary-headed, entrenched committee chairmen emerging from sessions where freshmen congressmen have dared to question them before voting on their continued tenure.

More sound than substance? Perhaps.

But public confidence is built on many things besides the hard figures of a tax cut. And a confidence bolstered by a feeling that the leadership is responsibly taking charge can have a reinforcing effect on any positive measures achieved.

## Mr. Ford's tax turnaround

President Ford's decision to use tax action to prod the economy out of recession means the fight against inflation will be prolonged at least another year.

The switch from inflation fighting to stimulating the economy ranks, as a turnaround in an administration's policy, with the Nixon administration's sudden imposition of wage/price controls in 1971.

Then, the Nixon White House's "gradualist" policies had led to a recession and to "stagflation."

Now, President Ford is faced with a recession that is clearly in danger of feeding on itself and producing a worse crisis. Ironically, the statistics which were the catalyst for the Ford decision to cut some taxes and rearrange others — the drastic upsurge in unemployment — are not expected to show swift improvement as a result of the expected tax maneuvers. Employment levels generally are slow to pick up in the recovery phase of an economic cycle.

The switch to stimulus in White House policy has some economists and administration advisers worried. The \$15 billion tax cut, added to the \$25 billion deficit expected in fiscal 1975 and \$40 billion in 1976, could mean a two-year total deficit of \$75 billion — a steeper deficit rate than the inflation-generating deficits of the Nixon years. A huge deficit means the federal government will have to compete even more stiffly in the

money markets with corporations, the housing industry, and state and city governments, also money-short because of the recession. The inflationary danger lies in the prospect that the Federal Reserve will expand the money supply to cover the debt, and further cheapen the dollar.

Some economists and advisers take issue with the emerging Ford tax proposals on other grounds. They may think the size of the stimulus about right. But instead of giving taxpayers a flat rebate of 10 percent on 1974 returns, as Mr. Ford is expected to propose, they would rather spread the stimulus out over the year by reducing deductions on 1975 paychecks. Or they argue that the administration's proposal to swap higher taxes on imported and domestic fuel for an income tax cut will mean a sudden surge in prices as industry passes on its higher fuel bills to the consumers.

But Mr. Ford has apparently made up his mind to make the reversal in economic policy. In so doing he will, as noted above, join Congress in the direction it feels impelled to go. Psychologically the United States is ready to pick up its productive pace again. Its Western economic partners also are urging the policy switch.

The reversal is not without its risks — but Mr. Ford evidently perceives the risks of prolonged recession as worse than the risks of recovery.

## Mideast clouds lift a little

The opportunity exists right now for getting the stalled Middle East peace negotiations off dead center.

It is there largely because of Leonid Brezhnev's decision to postpone his scheduled visit to Egypt. Had the Soviet leader gone ahead with the mid-January visit, it could have hardened Israel's stance and given it a pretext for delaying still further another round of talks with the Egyptians on a fresh Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai desert.

Instead of Mr. Brezhnev making the headlines by being in Cairo in the middle of this week, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will be in Washington for talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. And it is the Allon-Kissinger talks that could reactivate the momentum toward peace.

Israel is said to be ready to agree to another pullback in Sinai to a depth of some 30 miles, in return for Egyptian political concessions, but would not include in this withdrawal the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields. What Tel Aviv wants is proof of a long-term commitment on Egypt's part to accept Israel's existence.

But Egypt considers such a par-

tial pullback entirely unacceptable.

Dr. Kissinger must now try to nudge both sides off their tough negotiating positions. Some helpful ideas are being aired from other sources.

For instance the Shah of Iran is reported to have offered to make up the annual six million tons of oil which Israel would lose if it handed back the Abu Rudeis fields to Egypt. Iran already supplies Israel with nearly 50 percent of its oil needs. The remainder Israel is getting from Sinai.

The position of Syria remains crucial. Whether Egyptian President Sadat could accept a new bilateral agreement with Israel without some corresponding agreement on the Syrian front is problematical.

At best a new Israeli withdrawal in Sinai would be only a next step in the complex negotiating picture. Looming ahead would be the vexing question of how to come to terms with the Palestinians.

But the outlook on the eve of Mr. Allon's talks in Washington is less gloomy than it has been in recent weeks.

We are at one of those points in diplomacy where the moment is ripe for a new forward thrust.

'Oh, hurray ... there's the money I need to buy a snow shovel'



## Let's think

Not least of the issues which should be looked into concerning the Central Intelligence Agency is its financing.

From the outset, the agency's substantial appropriations have been concealed in other budgets, notably that of the Department of Defense. Only a very few people know how much the taxpayers are paying for the CIA. One of them, Sen. Allen Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the Intelligence Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said in 1971:

"If you knew how much we spend and how much money we waste in this area, it would knock you off your chair. It's criminal."

And yet Senator Ellender did nothing about it.

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution says:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

### Lawsuit failed

That's pretty explicit. Yet Congress has never enforced it. At least one effort through a taxpayer's suit failed in the courts, though not with a thorough constitutional review of the issue. Legislation to require more open accounting has failed in Congress.

The whole subject is thoroughly researched in the January, 1975, issue of the Yale Law Journal. It concludes:

Washington

It is a problem with all administrations — getting good people to leave good jobs to come to Washington. But President Ford is faced with a particularly difficult task of persuading prestigious persons to join his team.

Watergate itself is a distinct liability. Citizens ask: Why come to Washington and take the chance of being permanently scarred by some scandal? Or why come to Washington when, because of Watergate, these high political positions currently command so little public trust and esteem?

But the President also can promise so little in the way of tenure. All he can say to a prospective nominee is: "Come in for my remaining two years." That individual can speculate that perhaps Mr. Ford will be elected in 1976 and thereby be able to extend the appointment. But he knows this is a gamble.

How many turndowns has the President had thus far? Mel Laird let the cat out of the bag the other day by indicating that there had been a number of such rejections. Another close friend of the President says he knows of "three or four prestigious people" who have refused to accept top-level appointments. Another Ford friend says he thinks that the President has been having "most of his trouble" in getting people to take "sub-Cabinet appointments — high positions but just below the very top."

One long-time Ford associate puts it this way: "I can tell you what these captains of industry, these leading educators, these prestigious people

## Hidden costs of CIA

By Erwin D. Canham

"The beginnings of the Cold War drastically altered the appropriations process and the availability of information about appropriations and expenditures, particularly in regard to agencies which operate in the area of foreign intelligence. The changes made it difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish the purposes for which Article I, Section 9, Clause 7, was adopted. Congress ceased to exercise effective control over the purse by virtually delegating its appropriations power to another body; both Congress and the people were prevented from checking expenditures for constitutionality, legality, public acceptance, and waste. Congress must as a whole regain control over the appropriations power and must reassert its supervisory role over the CIA; the people must not be deprived of their right to know how the public money is being spent. There are certain instances in which the withholding of details about appropriations and expenditures is justified. But the importance of the information for the operation of a democratic society requires that such exceptions to the constitutionally mandated policy of disclosure be minimized, and the public ensured access to the maximum possible budgetary information."

How much risk? The argument chiefly advanced by the CIA when it obtained secrecy for its spending was that disclosure

## Readers write

### Tailgating and safety

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have a suggestion which could discourage California driving, or tailgating. Is it possible to wire a car's taillights so that they come on when the driver's foot is taken off the accelerator? Usually while driving this is followed by depression of the brake pedals. If the brake lights come on when the foot is removed from the accelerator — this would allow more reflex time for the following car's driver to adjust to a decelerating pace. I would also like to know if it is feasible to require by law self-sealing fuel tanks — such as aircraft use — in order to prevent fiery rear-end chain reaction accidents. Use of such tanks, plus use of automatically triggering fire extinguishers under the hood of every auto, could do much to save life and property.

Sequim, Wash.

Kris Tyson

### Democrats and money

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I see you compliment the Democratic Congress for setting up a budget mechanism to improve control over federal spending. No president has spent a nickel in the past 30 years of Democratic control for the most part, without the Congress appropriating the money. As a matter of fact, the Congress goes on a binge before each election hinging the ante — sponsored by various pressure groups, and that is not in fact even a second cousin of bribing the electorate.

I have donated to my political party annually, just as I do a church, a

health or other type of fund because I believe in certain things sponsored by such groups. Now that industries who provide most of our national employment listen to the antibusiness propaganda of Democrats and support the opposing party with donations, the Democratic Congress pass numerous restrictions on campaign funds, to disarm the GOP, give donations the appearance of bribery and sock some public-spirited donors in jail for technical violations of one-sided election laws. At the same time such sources as labor unions (and I have been a member of one) practically control the Democratic Party, particularly in Congress.

Tonganoxie, Kan. Walt Nelbarger

### Castro has plans

To The Christian Science Monitor:

A recent issue carried an editorial which I consider unworthy of your fine newspaper.

You wrote: "The time has long since passed when Washington could justify an antagonistic stand on Cuba. If that attitude ever had relevance it went out with the Nixon detente with the Soviet Union and China. Moreover, the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro no longer exports its revolutionary aims as it once did."

If the writer believes that detente with the tyrants of Russia and Red China justifies detente with Cuba, then he must also concede that two wrongs make a right. There is valid evidence that Cuba is indeed exporting revolution to other countries.

Manolo Reyes, a distinguished lawyer and television personality from Cuba, told the House Internal Security Committee in 1972 that subversive groups were working in South America under the direction of Cuba-based Anti-Imperialist Latin front; the Trotsky movement in Bolivia; the Tupamaros in Uruguay; the 1972 movement in Brazil; and subversive groups in Peru, Argentina, and Ecuador.

The Belgian news magazine, *Le Point International*, offers additional information. In July, 1974, it stated that Portugal's bloodless coup in Lisbon, with its far-reaching effects in Africa according to Latin-American sources was carried out by Castro under the aegis of the Soviet Union. It also reports that Castro has plans for revolution all over Africa. He has also contributed to the chaos in the Middle East. Cuban soldiers went from Yemen to fight against Israel. This was denounced by Moshe Dayan during his visit to Washington. The Cuban Air Force is engaged in training Yemenites to fly Soviet jets.

If anything, the danger of subversion has increased. Russia is now in command because Cuba's efforts to subvert has had only a limited effect. Therefore the Kremlin has stepped in and taken over.

Does the Monitor wish its readers to believe that the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro no longer exports its revolutionary aims as it once did?

Penfield, N. Y. Jessie A. Pinnett

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

## President Ford's recruiting problem

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

are saying to themselves when they are asked to take a high government position today: "Why," they ask, "should I go to Washington and let Congress kick me around, embarrass me publicly, and then send me off bleeding from a job that I can only hold for two years?"

"This has always been a problem," this informant adds. "But it is particularly true now with Congress being tougher than ever on prospective presidential appointees."

A high administration official comments about the problem: "I've heard there were some turndowns. But it is only natural. A man would feel he would have to be on his job for three months before he really knew what he was doing. Then he would get only one budget cycle and he would be through. So why take the job?" He adds: "Also conflict of interest is such a difficult problem now — since Watergate. It is so difficult for a man to look pure in the eyes of Congress and the public."

All presidents of the last generation or so have had difficulty luring highly qualified people away from their positions. Even Eisenhower, in his second term, was being turned down. On one appointment, for Secretary of Defense, Eisenhower asked nearly a dozen men before he finally got someone who would say "yes."

Actually, it seems easier for a Democratic president to get "heavyweights" to join an administration. Of this phenomenon a long-time adviser of Republican presidents says: "The Republican Party is a hobby for Republicans. For Demo-

crats their party is a religion. There is an ardor on the part of Democrats which causes them to join in making a Democratic administration work. But not so with Republicans."

"Republicans," this man goes on, "believe that all organization or organizations are unnecessary. They see the party functioning to promote individualism. Thus, they feel no obligation to participate in a newly formed Republican government. But Democrats believe in government shepherding individuals into the good life. Therefore Democrats are much quicker to take jobs when a president beckons."

President Ford has drawn considerable criticism for not changing his top-level lineup faster — for not putting his own stamp on his administration by this time. Perhaps he can be faulted for being slow in removing the Nixon "image." But it is only fair to emphasize that he has special problems as he moves to make these changes.

He must find people who are particularly motivated by a desire to be of public service and whose patriotism outweighs any reluctance they might feel about exposing themselves to hard-boiled congressional questioning. He must find people, too, who know that their prestige probably won't be enhanced by entry into political life, and who are still willing to join him.

That someone so highly qualified as University of Chicago president Edward Levi is responding to the President's call to become Attorney General is most heartening. But the

public should be a little patient with Mr. Ford as he seeks to bring good people into his top administrative slots. The important thing is that he settle only for the best — even if it takes a while to find them.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

## Mirror of opinion

### Hiding from the world

Most people hearing about the suburban Racine family who shut themselves away from the world for nearly a year can understand the impulse. Sometimes the world is simply too much, and this last year has been a humdinger.

Along about the time that this family threw a blanket over its head came the gas and fuel shortages, followed by soaring food prices, teacher strikes, Watergate, rising unemployment, trouble on trouble. It would have been a good year to get away from. Still, most people survived the assault of 1974. Retreat, if attempted at all, was momentary, consisting mostly of not turning on the television, not reading the newspaper, not buying meat, not taking a trip.

The family who tried to turn off the world didn't make it. In the long run, they, like everyone else, were stuck with having to live with themselves. For most of us, that reality is perhaps as hard to cope with as the reality of the world outside. — Milwaukee Journal

ملکات من ایل